CALIFORNIA TOPICS.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—THE COLEMAN FAILURE—GLOVER'S BEATING.

(SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISUNE.) Francisco, May 26.-It is ecessary to call a mass meeting of citizens to raise funds for the proper entertainment of the National Educational Association, which meets here in the latter part of July. The speakers at the meeting portrayed the advantages of this gathering of public educators. Large excursions have been planned from the leading Eastern cities, and a considerable fund will be required. Much enasm was shown at the meeting, and a canvass of the city will no doubt result in raising a handsome sum. San Francisco has herotofore entertained royally all associations that have gathered here for annual conventions, and no exception will be made in this case.

The schedule of the assignees of W. T. Coleman & Company shows a shrinkage in the assets of nearly half a million, and an increase of \$900,000 in the liabilities from the figures given on the day of the failure. Thus, the San Rafael property, which Manager Johnson estimated at \$1,500,000, is put down at \$800,000, while the Burriburry ranch is valued at \$115,000. The assignces distinctly state that the values given are those furnished by Mr. Coleman, and they promise later to give their own valuation of the property. The J. Lusk Canning Company, which was dragged down by Mr. Coleman's failure, is in a bad way, as the liabilities are a quarter of a million and the nominal assets \$70,000. The property will probably be sold by auction, in which case it will not bring over \$30,-000. This company had many contracts with fruitgrowers, which, of course, will go by default.

The prize fight between Glover, of Chicago, and McAuliffe, of San Francisco, was chiefly under the management of the Calif Athletic Club, and none but members of the club were admitted. About 300 new members were initiated the previous week in order that they might see the fight. When the contest began the doors were locked and barred with heavy bolts, so that there could be no outside interference. The police on guard inside were known to be friendly. As no telegraph wire had een run into the building, the whole show was run for two hours as independently of the outside world as though it had been on the Farallon Islands. Glover was badly used up, having two ribs broken and his face battered beyond recognition. It took him an entire week to recover from his terrible

It is a singular fact that there was a greater demand for seats for the first night of Miss Fanny Davenport's "La Tosca" than for the opening of the Booth-Barrett engagement. A heavy purchaser of premiums at over \$25 was Maurice Schmidt, agent for Blind Boss Buckley. The Democrations is an inveterate first-nighter. Another purchaser was ex-Senator Fair. Manager Hayman and Miss Davenport divided the \$1,200 received for premiums among local charities. The play will be produced at the Baldwin Theatre, which has been completely refitted.

The contract has been let for the construction of a speed track in Golden Gate Park. It will be a mile in length, and will cost \$35,000.

Light showers have fallen during the past two days in the coast counties and throughout the Sacramen's and San Joaquin vallers. Some damage has been done to hay, but the fruit, with the possible exception of cherries, is not hurt. Late grown wheat is benefited. The army worm has appeared in certain parts of the Upper Napa and Sonoma Valleys, and caused severe damage. If not destroyed the worms caused severe damage. If not destroyed the worms will leave nothing of the vines but the stem and branches. They come by thousands, and the best method of defence has been some deep trenches dug about the fields and filled with water.

Several thousand large trout, weighing from one to six pounds, were turned this week from the United States breeding station on McCloud River, into the river, and later in the season fully 50,000 young trout will be released. These will greatly help fishing in this stream, which is near Mount Shasta.

Redding, which is growing more rapidly than any town in Northern California, is to have a fine new hotel built by the Southern Pacific Company. It is to be 116 feet by 100, two stories high, with a broad veranda. Work has already been begun. It is expected to make Redding one of the main tourist resorts on the new California and Oregon Railroad, as it is the centre of the picturesque country about the headwaters of the Sacramento River.

CHICAGO'S CONVENTION HALL.

AMERICAN ARTISTS-ANTI-SALOON CRU-SADE-SCHOOL CENSUS-POLITICAL.

publican Convention is to be held is being pushed rapidly and everything will be ready long before the convention is. The hall will be admirably suited to the purpose. The delegates' soats will be arranged n a semi-circle. The press platform will be two feet higher than the delegates' floor, and the officers' platform will be thirty-six inches above the level of the newspaper men. The main gallery rail is twentyfive feet above the level of the delegates' floor. A second gallery rises above the main one, whose rail is forty-five feet above the delegates' level. Facing west the presiding officer will see beyond the delegates a parquet which will seat 1,800 persons. The main west gallery will have 1,000 seats; the gallery above that 600; the gallery in the east 1,000, and the side galleries about 2,000. The presiding officer's table will be directly under a large arch like the proscenlum arch of a theatre, and this, as well as the rest of the building, will be lighted with incandescent The work of putting in the wires is est finished and the decorators are already at work. The ceiling will be festooned with red, white and blue bunting, and portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Conkling, Sumner, Chase, Garfield and others will be hung on the walls.

The long-expected exhibition of American artists' paintings was opened at the Chicago Art Institute his morning and will be continued till July 1. There are on view about three hundred paintings, all by American artists at home, with the exception of a few from American painters studying abroad. None but American citizens were allowed to come in, the purpose being to make this a representative exhibition of native talent. The committee who had charge of the matter have been extremely cautious what they admitted, between four and five hundred pictures having been rejected by them. There are among the names presented those of Winslow Homer, Weldon Smedley, George De F. Brush, F. L. Church, H. R. Poore, George Inness, R. Swain Gifford, Francis C. Jones, H. S. Mowbray, Douglas Volk, Edward Gay. John F. Weir. Henry A. Ferguson, Constant Mayer, L. R. Mignot, and many others equally well known. The special committee on the exhibition living) who has painted the finest oil painting sent to the exhibition. A second prize of \$250 has been offered by the Art Institute. The judges to award these prizes are Thomas B. Clarke, of New-York; Professor Halsey C. Ives, of St. Louis, and Charles L.

thusiastic over the ticket they nominated at the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday, their general explanation being that they did the best they could with the material on hand. General Stevenson would not accept the nomination for Governor, and Mr. Sparks's selection would have been a rebuke to the President which the numerous officeholders who participated in the proceedings of the convention were scarcely prepared to venture. Mr. Pholps, president of the Iroquois Club, and a well-known merchant, is in the field for National Committeeman The Black element in the delegation, it is conceded on all hands, amounts to nothing instead of controlling the delegation as the Pension Commissioner started out to do. Morrison will have eighteen out of the twenty-four delegates. In fact there is considerable elation in Morrison circles not only over his own sweeping victory, but because of his enhanced prospects for the Vice-Presidential nomina-

The shameless tactics of a majority of the Aldermen, led by those among them who were the proprietors of saloons, have created great indignation generally throughout the city, and there is no doubt but that such pressure will be brought to bear on the but that such pressure will be brought to bear on the but that such pressure will be brought to bear on the but that such pressure will be citity and especially the Roman Catholic ciergy, have been very active in their crusade against the Aldermep. A potition which asks the Council to close the saloons on Sunday and remove the saloons from close proximity to churches, school houses and hospitals throughout the city has been signed by all the clergy, including the Pelish. Bohemian, Italian, French, Irish and American priests in the city. To morrow aftermoon a large anti-saloon meeting, in which all denominations will participate, is to be held in Central Music Hall.

districts and wards. Full information is to be obtained concerning private schools, of number of persons under twenty-one who have head study at school, the number who have been foliged to leave school on account of work, and the number between the ages of twelve and twenty-one who can neither read nor write. According to the superintendent of the school census, the population of Chicago proper is at present not much short if one million.

The elevated railway project by the New-York syndicate, generally hown as the "Alley" road, filed its \$100,000 bond with the city on Thursday as an evidence of good skith and to indemnify the city against any camages arising from the construction of the road.

BOOTH AND BARRETT.

THEIR EXPERIENCE AND THEIR PLANS.

Although last week was the first of Edwin Booth and Lawtence Barrett's summer vacation, it was by no means one of rest for the tracellars. As soon as they had recovered from the excitement of the Wallack Testimonial performance, they started for Boston, where on Thursday they played for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Both the eminent actors were naturally delighted at the results of the Wallack performance, and also at the thought that their long and arduous labors were to be suspended for several months. "The performance of 'Hamlet,'s said Mr. Barrett, "was artistically a suprise to us as we had scarcely dared to hope everything would have gone off so smoothly. The thorough and self-sacrificing spirit in which all concerned entered into their work was wonderfully gratitying. Tank of three recognized leading men playing Francisco-Bernardo and Marcellus. That audience will in all probability, never see such a sight again. And what a sight in itself that audience was! Never have I seen such an imposing array gathered in a theatre. The value of the sold style of the decorations of the Opera House was admirably brought out. Above that mass of white and gold that forms the fronts of the circles. the faces and figures stood forth in strong relief, and the dark plush of the orchestra chairs gave a firm and splendid basis. The people on the stage were quite as anxious to see the audience as the audience was to see the play. At every crack and crevice and pinhole in the scenery these was an eye taking in the stage and the aspect of the additorium. I remained in my dressing-room most of the time when I was not on the stage, or the excitement would have been too much You know I was 1rst announced to play Lacrtes, as I have been doing all the season, but when I looked into the glass and saw low heavy my cheeks were getting I said to myself, 'Not in New-York-Accept incontestable facts and play the Ghost.' Now I am very glad that I so decided. As an instance of how the stimulant of appearing before the public will conquer pain and weakness, I may cite the case of conquer pain and weakness, I may cite the case of Mr. Wallack on that night. Just befare he made his speech he was sitting in my room, and felt so much pain in his leg that he didn't think he could stand. 'How will you get on, John'! I said to him. 'I don't know' he answered, 'but I shall get there,' And we all know he did. How well he looked in the face, too, for a man of his age; and then there was dear old John Gilbert, about ten years older, and acting so admirably."

"I think our profession has the tendency to prolong life. Only the other day the veteran tragedian, E. S. Connor, called to see Mr. Booth and me, and when we went out into the street he stepped off with the activity of a boy, and he is over eighty. I believe the cause of such longevity is to be found in our regular life. Don't smile. I didn't say 'regular habits,' for I am quite aware that some members of the profession are quite aware that some members of the profession are not distinguished in this respect, although its morale is constantly improving. What I mean is that the strain on our intellectual and nervous systems comes regularly each day and at the same hours, and that therefore we acquire the strength to sustain the effort. In other professions there is none of this regularity. A lawyer may have a very important case to argue one day and nothing the next. The strain on the physician, the literary man, the artist, comes at equally irregular periods. Consequently their nervous systems are not kept in steady exercise as ours are. In almost everything regularity is less destructive than spasmodic tension. "Our season just closed has been so marvellously

successful that I can even now scarcely realize that the results are as great as they are. The share we have received is over \$600,000. It seems almost incredible but it is true nevertheless. I have paid to Mr. Booth over \$200,000 for his season's work. We played thirty-six weeks and our average share has therefore been about \$18,000. And in every case but two the managers with whom we played made money -more money than they could have made with any ordinary company. One of those cases was due to the manager having insisted on our playing in a theatre that was nothing like finished. I know that there have been reports that we took in several places the entire receipts. That is not true. It is easy enough to calculate that if we played to \$25,000 and a manager got only 10 per cent, he was better off than if he had received 40 per cent of an ordinary week's business of say between three and four thousand dollars. In the Baldwin Theatre in San Francisco, a rather small house, we played to \$75,000 in three weeks, and that doesn't represent anything like what was paid by the public, as tickets were sold on the street for more than double the regular prices. It was not, however, in money only that we were fortunate, but also in weather, health and immunity from accidents. Wherever we went we were either just ahead of or just after a great storm. In Texas the famous 'Northers' had been blowing for three weeks before we arrived, but we had glorious weather all through. We did not have any sickness in the company and all the way out to San Francisco we did not miss playing one day. It is true we sometimes gave a matinee instead of an evening performance, and we used special trains on several occasions. Once we took one for 700 miles, I am always afraid of special trains, as when engineers and conductors run independently of schedule time they strive to mke records; but as I said before, we didn't have an accident of any kind. The receipts in some of the smaller one-night stands were extraordinary. In one of 8,000 inhabitants we played to \$4,000. A very satisfactory feature of the season was that our success was not due to any very great advance boom. In places where we stayed a week or longer the greatest sale was after the first night's performance.

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longer the greatest sale was after the first night's performance.

"Everywhere the bress has been most kind to us. We were quite aware of our shortcomings in many respects for the only bleet for which we had special scenery was 'Julius Caesar.' As there were three carloads of this and it took three days to put it up and some time to get it down, we were naturally unable to play it in one-night stands. And even if we had the time, the stages were too small and too low to accommodate it.

"Next season we shall give performances that will be more complete and more artistically gratifying to ourselves, though I cannot reasonably expect that the receipts will be so enormous. We shall not play any one-night stands, and in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago we shall stay four weeks each. season will begin late in September and in November we shall come to the Fifth Avenue Theatre for eight weeks. We shall have a Venetian season, presenting alternately 'Othello' and the 'Merchant of Venice. In both these plays everything will be new and of the most appropriate and richest kind we can prothe most appropriate and richest kind we can procure. The scenery will be supplied by the Chicago
firm who did 'Julius Caesar' for us. I already have
the sketches which have been made in accordance
with suggestions given by Mr. Booth and myself, and
feel safe in promising that our settings and
dressings will surpass any previous presentation of
these plays. The stage of the Fifth Avenue will be
under my control from the floor to the roof and
everything will be new. When we travel we shall
give these plays with precisely the same completeness. In setting 'Othello' we shall seek to give it
a more domestic character than usual. Generally
it is played in large arches and great halls which
seem to us to detract from the pathos and purpose of
the story, which are as true and touching as if they
were events of to-day. In both plays there will be a
great deal of vocal and instrumental music to which
special care and attention will be given. As a rule
this feature is neglected, but any one who has not
carefully considered the master will be surprised to
find how much music is really called for in the stagedirections. Our company will remain the same in
the principal parts, though there will be a few additions. Miss Gale and Miss Kellogg will stay with
us and Mr. Hanford, who has of late done some capital work in Antony, will have an opportunity for
advancement.

"The prospects of my having a new theatre in this cure. The scenery will be supplied by the Chicago

"The prospects of my having a new theatre in this city are nearer realization than ever before. A location which is acceptable to me has been chosen and working plans submitted. Within three weeks it is possible that everything may be settled, and in that case the theatre would be ready for opening in the fall of 1899. If it is built and is not as nearly perfect as possible, the fault will be mine alone, as I shail have sole charge and shall pay an interest on the cost in lieu of rent. The amount spent will therefore rest entirely with me.

lieu of rent. The amount spent will therefore rest entirely with me.

"The Players' Club is now an accomplished fact, and will be ready for orening in September next. Mr. hooth has given a house in Gramercy Park, next door to Mr. Tilden's. It is thirty-six feet wide and one of the finest houses in the city. Almost immediately the builder and architect will begin work on altering and reconstructing the interior. Already the gifts to the city exceed in value \$200,000. It is intended to make it a repository of all that is most valuable and interesting to those connected with the stage. Mr. Booth will give his pictures, mementos and much of his library, I shall have many things of unique interest to contribute and so also will A. M. Paimer, Augustin Daly, Joseph Jefferson and many others. The intention of the founders is to do everything possible to conserve the history and promote the future of the American stage. It is expected that the library will be the most complete in its special field in this country, and the pictures now promised are simply invaluable. While the membership will be unrestricted the governors will be American. The property will be held by them in trust, and should the 'Players' Club' ever fail the gifts will be returned to the donors or their heirs. Actors and foilowers of all the arts allied to acting will be eligible to memership, and even people distinguished in any walk of life who have shown sympathy for and interest in the stage. General Sherman, for instance, is one of our founders."

GLIMPSES OF MANY MINDS. HINTS, INCIDENTS AND GOSSIP WITH SOME

PERSONAL TRAITS. General W. T. Sherman's liking for circuses spectacles is well known. When Buffalo Bill was at Erastina and Madison Square Garden before he went to rope, the General was frequently present. He was talking about Buffalo Bill a day or two ago in this way Buffalo Bill's show is the most wonderful thing in the way of disclosing to the people how all the great West-ern country has been settled that it would be possible to present. It is marvellous how he has been able to represent the primeval forest with the wild animals, the wagon trains and the camps, the settlements and the fights with the Indians, prairie fires, and all that sort of thing. I watched him as he rode up in ad-vance of the wagon train and found the spring, and A TALK WITH MR. BARRETT-THE PLAYERS' CLUB where he stooped down and took the water up with his hat, and handed up a hatful to his horse. It reminded me of many a similar scene which I have witnessed. I remember just such a spring away up on water his horse or his mule at just such a spring. The water is generally deep down in the surface of the ground in a fissure, where it would be impossible for the animal to reach it. When Buffalo Bill jumps on his horse and swings his hat for the wagon train to come on, it is the most natural thing in the world."

General Sherman fell to talking about the pleasant line of life which he is leading, and remarked that if he were in "Brother John's" place, after his thirty years of honorable career as a public man, he would be content to quit the service and spend the evenings with his friends at the theatres and at social parties. "Look at me, for instance," said he. "I am as happy as the day is long. They wanted me to run for President, but I knew what foolishness it was for me to start out on a new public career at my time in life. I know that every old soldier that ever went into the White House was broken down there. My experience in the White House runs away back. I was there in Jack-son's time and in that of Taylor. Colonel Bliss, who was my instructor at West Point, was General Taylor's right hand man. Taylor died after a year and a half, strong man-a perfect type of a soldier. I think I was sensible not to want any of that kind of life for myself."

In the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other night four prominent actors were gathered under one roof, two prominent actors were gathered inter our too, tragedians and two comedians. They were Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence, and they had come together on the occasion of the Wallack benefit in the same cast. Mr. Jefferson was in reminiscent mood. "It is thirty-two years," was in reminiscent mood. It is thirty-two years, said he, "since I last played the part of the First Gravedigger in 'Hamlet.' I played it with Mr. Booth in the principal role. We were both young fellows then. He was twenty-four. I was twenty-eight. It seems a long time indeed, to look back. Many a man has dropped by the wayside in the period. I expect this may be my last appearance in the part and I was gratified at the public reception."

Said genial "Billy" Florence: "The Wallack benefit will be a big milestone in dramatic history in this country. The young people who filled the minor places will remember with pride that they took part in it. The thing that struck me most forcibly was the difference between the reality of things on the stage and what the audience thinks it perceives. As we gravediggers went on I looked across and saw Booth laughing all over. I fancied that he was laughing because the coffin had been set down so that it was awkward for us to get into the grave. He told me afterward that this was the fact. Yet a glance at the audience showed them awe stricken at Hamlet's apparent grief."

A friend of the group suggested this idea: "In this day of the pressure of leg shows against the legitimate, the combination of Booth and Barrett in tragedy might well be followed by that of Jefferson and Florence in comedy. You two gentlemen got your cues in the applause that greeted you when you came on as gravediggers. Now, if you do not follow the lines indicated it will be your own fault, and not that of the public prompter." I am told that the suggestion is one that the comedians had already begun to revolve in their own minds and that it is likely to be followed up by something more than talk. The chief trouble would be in securing plays in which two such stars can appear.

In chatting with Mr. Jefferson, some talk was started about the monotony of playing one part for long periods. He said: "There is only one safe rule for an actor to follow. That is never to play when he is tired. How can he tell when he will be twenty weeks in a year is all I can trust myself on the stage at my time of life. I play a season of twelve weeks. Then in midwinter I take a vacation of three months. Then I play another season of eight weeks, and that finishes my year. It is as much as I care to undertake. Then I get some variety by changing plays. I shall play this year the farce called 'A Regular Fix,' with 'Bob Acres."

of Wales, but he has been making iron or manufacturing in iron here since 1837. Chatting here about the present condition and future prospects of the iron trade, he said: "At no time since I have been acquainted with fron making in America has it been at so low an ebb as now. The depression has not reached my concern yet, because we manufacture specialties on long contracts, but if it lasts until fall we and a great many, others will be obliged to stop for them at the club house. The meeting place work. The tariff agitation has much to do with it. the annual cruise will be at Oyster Eay on June 1981. have made up my mind not to worry, because I think I can stand whatever the country can stand. I know what the result will be, for I have seen it in 1842, in ing. 1846 and in 1857. Protective tariff is the keynote of our prosperity."

Ex-Congressman Horr, of Michigan, is full of the humor with which he enlivened the House while in Washington. One of his stories of experience at the National Capital has just been told here. "I was standing with some Democratic friends just inside the chamber of the House," said he, " when I dropped the remark that I could tell a Democrat merely by sight, as they were mostly 'ornery' looking fellows. They challenged my statement, and I began to point out Tom Reed, McKiniey, Hiscock and other fine-looking fellows and to contrest them with Carlisle, Cex and some other Democrats, whose style of beauty is not high, to say the least. Just then ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Penesylvania, went down the main aisle-tall, erect as an Indian, with his masterful face, clean cut features and Roman nose,

"'There,' exclaimed one of the Democrats. 'There is a Democrat that doesn't come under your rule.' "True, sir," replied I. "But you forget that he has only been a Democrat four or five years, and that his figure was formed and his features set while he was a Republican."

Friends of Mrs. General Logan say that she has recovered almost entirely from the effects of the accident by which she was thrown from her carriage. completion of a memorial room in her house at Washmementoes of her husband in her possession.

harvesters at Chicago, has been two years at Montevideo, and has sold mowing and reaping machines all over the River Platte regon. In order to come to the United States by the quickest route he took a British Mail steamship to England and then crossed the ocean again to New-York.

Ayres was a series of operas given by Adelina Patti at the Politeama Theatre. The opening night entrance fees alone amounted to \$20,000, and persons who went out between acts were offered \$5 for their return checks. Patti's visit to South America came about in this way: When Sarah Bernhardt was at Buenos Ayres, her managers, Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, sat one night it Heury E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, sat one night 19 the office of the Politeama with a prominent journalist of that city, of whom they asked how a great opera company would be received. His reply was: "Bring Patti here, and you can charge any price you like and no theatre will hold the people who will wish to see her, because Buenos Ayres has enough people who are rich enough to pay it, but any common company would be a failure." Abbey and Grau took the hint and have been making much money.

Fransisco, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is a commission merchant who is somewhat interested in Indian contracts. There was a large letting of contracts here during the week, under the supervision of Captain Hassler, appointment clerk of the Interior Department, acting for the Secretary of the Interior. Captain Hassler says that prices ranged downward in all articles required by the Government, but he had not analyzed the bids sufficiently to give particulars. Mr. Stone, who is acquainted with all the bidders, "I think the Captain bases his opinion on the

gone up, and some other articles as well. Beef is away down. Some bids for beef on the hoof in the Indian Territory were as low as two cents per pound, which is next door to nothing. It dresses up about half, so that the net price would be about four cents per pound for dressed beef. The hides and tallow pay for the killing the world over. I asked a cattle grower how beef could be sold at this price, and he told me he thought the ranchmen would be forced to go down into Mexico and steal the beeves to make any money at it."

Chatting on politics, Mr. Stone said: "The strongest Republican for President with the Pacific Coast is Mr. Blaine. Senator Stanford could have the California delegation to Chicago if he should dosire it, but I doubt if he will care for the mere compliment. The Republicans will have no trouble in carrying the Coast for Mr. Blane. On any other candidate there would be a fight and some chances. We have no trouble now with the Chinese. The law against their importation as laborers works advantageously, and has partly settled the problem of what to do with the Chinese, by shutting off emigration."

PLANS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

REGATTAS FOR THIS MONTH AND NEXT.

MANY CHANGES IN RIG, BUILD AND BALLAST-

On Decoration Day the yachting season may be said to be fairly opened and thereafter until autumn winds grow boisterous and chill and warn the yachts-man that it is time to lay his craft up or seek in her some warmer clime, the white wings will be opened to the breeze in the Bay and the Sound and elsewhere along the coast where the healthful and exhilarating sport can be pursued. Despite the fact that there will be no international contest this year, the season opens auspiciously and promises abundance of ex-citing races. Old yachts have been improved and new ones built. Progress has been made. What is recognized as the modern yacht, with a wholesome draft and a plenty of lead in her keel, is distinctively speedier and safer than her predecessors, which de-pended for stability on beam and inside ballast. Burgess will be represented by several new boats

The Marguerite reveals his latest ideas of how a schooner should be built. Among smalle boats he has built several sloops and cutters notably in the 40-foot class, and if they can be brought together, they will contribute much toward solving the problem whether keel or centre-board is the speed ier with the smaller boats, which must necessarily always greatly outnumber the big fellows. The most interesting racing will be among the second class schooners; the Sachem, the Marguerite, the Sea Fox, the "Burgessed" Grayling, the transformed and improved Priscilla, hereafter to be known as the Elma, will furnish as much exciting racing as has been seen in these waters for many years. In the new Auchin-closs stoop, the Katrina, second class, A. Cary Smith has done his level best, and is not afraid to rest his reputation on the result of a contest with any yacht of her size afloat, no matter by whom designed.

In the absence of the Titania, which unfortunately is to be laid up this year, her chief competitors will be the Shamrock and that stanch old cutter -the Bedouln. There is plenty of sport and enjoyment for yachtsmen to look forward to, and when the season is ended much valuable experience will have been gained. One lesson will probably be that old yachts patched up and remodelled, no matter how much ingenuity is displayed about it, cannot be made to sail as fast as new boats, built according to the latest ideas of Burgess and Smith. If this leads New-York yachtsmen discard their old crafts and build new boats, Boston will again have to be content with second place.

Many "opening sails" will take place on Decoration Day, but as a regaita takes precedence of a sail, the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which has its clubhouse at Port Morris, is entitled to first mention, although its boats are comparatively smail. On next Wednesday will be sailed its annual spring regatta. Nine classes are embraced in its programme: (1) Cabin sloops and cutters, 32 feet and over; (2) cabin sloops and cutters under 32 feet and over 25 feet; (3) cabin sloops and cutters under 25 feet; (4) cabin cats under 25 feet; (5) open sloops over 26 feet; (6) jib and mainsail yachts under 26 feet; (7) "cats" 23 feet and over; (8) "cats" under 23 feet; (9) steam and naphtha launches.

All yachts enrolled in the club are considered as entered. The start will be a flying one. The smaller classes will be dispatched at 10:30 a. m., and the larger boats at 10:50. The course for classes will be from the starting line off Port Morris to and around the Gangway Bnoy and return. The steamer Taurus, which will serve as the judges' Well, I have learned by experience that boat, will leave Harlem Bridge at 9 and One-hundredand-twentieth-st., East River, at 9:30 a. m.

Among the new yachts enrolled in the club this season whose performance will be watched with interest is the little imported cutter Yolande, which is 33 feet on the water line. The Atlantic Yacht Club the Grayling may be expected to show the results of the lead keel and other alterations which she has the Graying may be expected to show the results of the lead keel and other alterations which she has crust or lard." Nothing could more eloquently prove to manner, in carriage, in dress in personal adorathe farce called 'A Regular Fix,' with 'Bob Acres.'

One of the oldest iron masters in the country is
Joseph Corns, of Massillon, Ohio, who is at the head
of a large rolling mill. He is reported to be a native
of Wales, but he has been making iron or manufactur
of Wales, but he has been making iron or manufactur
the lead keel and other alterations which she has
undergone at the hands of Mr. Burgess. Ex-Comment he even borg without the importance of good reading and the crying need
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Some of the boats of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club will cruise down, the bay on Decoration Day, and when they return they will find a supper spread the annual cruise will be at Oyster Bay on July 2, the fleet proceeding to Black Rock, New-London, Shelter Island, Block Island and Newport, there disband-

The officers of the Larchmont Yacht Club have not been behind their competitors in making strenuous efforts to insure a successful and brilliant season's enjoyment for the members of the club and their friends. The membership of the club, five hundred, ts now full, and there are at the present about fortyfive applications for membership over and above the club's complement. The clubhouse at Larchmont will be completely furnished throughout with every modern improvement and convenience before the June regatta, and the grounds will be beautifully laid out. There will be tennis courts, a baseball ground, a pigeon-shooting ground and a regular athletic ground with a first-class running track laid down for the use of members only, attached to which will be offices fitted with all conveniences required for athletes who may wish to avail themselves of the ground for training purposes. In fitting up the clubhouse and offices the members of the club have aimed at making membership in the organization an attraction for all classes of athletes, and with this object in view have not only made it a first-class yachting and social club, but have endeavored to provide facilities for members who enjoy outside sports of all kinds.

H. B. Willard, of the Regatta Committee, says that arrangements have been made for the first race of the She will never be able, however, to raise her right season to be held on May 30, when a match for \$250 hand above her head. She is bound up now in the a side between the Wizard and the Vivid will be sailed under the management and sailing rules of the club ington, in which she has brought together all the The match between these two yachts has been made by Commodore Colt, owner of the Dauntless, and T. Inventive genius in this country has triumphed over cheap labor abroad to such an extent that manufacturers are finding markets for their wares all over the world. F. H. Skillings, who is the South
American agent for some extensive manufacturers of
baryesters at Chicago, has been to some extensive manufacturers of spring regatta will be held on June 9, and will be open to all the leading yacht clubs of New-York and Boston. As usual, handsome prizes will be given the winners in the several classes of yachts. In the races where only two yachts compete there will be only one prize given, and where there are four or more starters, two prizes will be awarded. The course for all races will be the new one laid out this year, which differs from the old one in that it does not go round or near the Hen and Chickens reef or Exe-cution reef. The new course has at extreme low water not less than thirty feet of water at any point, which will give large schooners plenty of room for working in. This course has been gone over by sev-eral good judges and expert yachtsmen, and has been pronounced the best in the country. The minth anon September 1, both of which will be open to the leading yacht clubs in the country. The oyster-boat race, which is always an interesting feature in the club's programme, will be held on August 1s, when all oyster-boats within two hundred miles of New-York will be invited to compete. The entry list for the different races has been larger than at the races of any other club, and from the present outlook, in the coming season will exceed all previous years.

The sloop Nymph, which has been built by Burgess for F. W. Flint, has arrived at Larchmont and in her trial trip from Boston she proved to be fast in both light and heavy weather. Mr. Burgess, who came on the yacht as far as Newport, expressed himself as particularly pleased with her. During the spring he has built three other yachts of the same length of water line and area of carvas as the Nymph, and the regardal committee of the club will endeavor to arrarge a race between the four.

They are all within a fraction of 40 feet on the water line. The Banshee, the forty-foot sloop which Cary Smith built last year, will also be there to maintain the reputation of her designer. Charles H. Tweed, owner of the cutter Shona, is having a forty-foot cutter built by William Fife, it., at Fairlie, Scot-

land. She is designed to take advantage of the American rules of measurement and will have a liberal allowance of beam. She will be enrolled in the Corinthian Club. It is just possible that she will be over here in time to participate in the race. The Larchmont Club will deserve no end of credit if it succeeds in getting them all together, and the race will be one of the most interesting and important of the season. Think of it! Two Burgess cutters, two Eurgess sloops, a Smith sloop and a Scotch cutter all equally matched. It ought to shed some interesting light on the keel-centreboard controversy as applied to small boats.

Philip Low, the rigger, has put the masts up in the Elma and she will be ready to show her paces I about ten days. She will be commanded by Captai Rowland, formerly of the Arrow, who is expected to coax all the speed out of her that is in her. As schooner with the improvements that have been mad in her, it is believed that she will be able to mak a much better record for herself than she did as sloop.

a much better record for herself than she did as a sloop.

The Katrina will be launched from Piepgrass's yard at City Island on Thursday. She is built of steel and Cary Smith say that the work has been as well done as it could have been done at any of the yards on the Delaware. The Ramona (formerly the Resolute) after undergoing alterations at the hands of Cary Smith are now ready to try conclusions with the old Dauntiess. The latter sprung her mainmast, and Philip Low put in a new one on Friday. The Sea Fox, Commodore Canfeld's new schooner, is expected to reach these water next week. All her standing rigging and spars are it and the riggers are ready to put her running gear of board as soon as the joiners have finished their work. Many members of the American Yacht Club have recently visited their new club-house at Milton Point and congratulate themselves on getting the finest club house of its kind in the country. The club can we afford it. The formal opening will not be long delayenow.

own own. In the formal opening will not be long delayed.

Genial Nells Olsen, the steward of the New-York Yacht Club, expects to have the new club book ready in a couple of weeks. It will show 192 yessels as against 156 last season, and a membership of 554, an increase of about 150.

Many people just now are saying: "I should like to know more about yachts than I can learn from newspapers; where can I get the information?" There are many sources to which they might go, but as good as any is "The Tribune Book of Open-Air Sports." That tells all about yachts—the different styles and how to build and how to sail them.

IN THE CHURCH PORCH.

SOME CHAT ABOUT THE MANNERS AND METHODS OF PREACHERS.

As a rule, theological seminaries pay very little attention to such prosale matters as reading and de livery. The great thing usually is to get the young men to see the Gospel message through the right detail. To an outsider this seems to be a serious mistake; for in this age, certainly, manner is, in way, quite as important as matter. It may be a very poor and unworthy motive; but the fact is that average men and women are attracted to church by a man who reads well and preaches well, even if be not a very great genius. And on the other hand, they will not listen to a second St. Paul if his reading and delivery are vile. All this is so well known as to be a commonplace; and yet how many devote clergymen there are who go to their graves without ever having learned how to read correctly or enun-ciate clearly. The clergy of the Episcopal Church appear to be especially defective in these respects. perhaps they only appear to be so because their liturgy offers them such a magnificent opportunity for effective reading that we therefore expect more of them than of others. But if we do we often fail to get it. Indeed, I think an Episcopalian might base a strong argument in favor of his noble service on the fact that though murdered an innumerable number of times by the clergy, it not only still survives, but powerfully affects great multitudes of Christians by its lofty spirituality and rhythmic beauty.

A few Sundays ago I attended an Episcopal church where much attention is paid to the dignified render-ing of the service. Yet the clergyman who on that day read the service was almost slovenly in his delivery. In fact, he did not read at all; he merely unced certain words on the printed page be fore him, much as a schoolboy declaims a "plece." And he didn't pronounce them very distinctly, either. He enunciated like a machine, paying little attention to punctuation marks, and none to the meaning of the words. As for the rhetorical pause, he never appeared to have heard of it. Now imagine such a man as that standing up and ejecting words, not ideas, at the congregation, hurrying over them here, clipping them off there, and in some cases appearing to swallow them before delivering them. Can anything be more absurd? I remember a few years ago attending an Epis-

copal service in a large church where the muffled and slipshod enunciation of the officiating clergyman led him, though all unwittingly, into a peculiarly shocking bit of profanity. The acoustics of the church were bad, and I sat partly behind a pillar, and the reader's obtuse monotones came to me, therefore, even more broken and distorted than they actually were. But at any rate in every one of the prayers, the sacred and tender words, "Through Jesus Christ our Lord," clergyman in one church pronounce the name of the Delty "Gaad." while a clergyman of another church will pronounce it "Goad." neither pronunciation, of course, being correct. Then the next time you hear the litany read in an Episcopal church, note how the clergyman pronounces the first clause in that majestic suffrage. The chances are almost three to one that he will say "O God the Father of Heaven," which is nonsense. There is a comma after the word "Father," which makes sense of the phrase, and any careful reader will observe it. So in the Nicene Creed the average clergyman is apt to say, "I be-lieve in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life," when in reality a rhetorical pause is required after the word "Lord," the meaning being, "I believe in the Holy Ghost the Lord, the Life-Giver." Another pons asinorum for the Episcopal clergy is found in the Prayer for the President. The words are "Most heartly we beseech Thee, with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant," etc.; but a large percentage of those who read it, entirely ignore the pause after the word "Thee," and make a doubly long pause after the word "favor," thus making nonsense of the very pith of the prayer.

Thinking over these things the other day I asked an Episcopal clergyman of some prominence why his brethren in the ministry do not treat their exquisitely beautiful service with more intelligence and justice. Well," he replied, "Our seminaries either don't teach reading at all, or else they teach some false system, so that the last state of the young men is worse than the first. For instance, there is the idea that obtains among many extremely High Churchmen, to the effect that no human being has any right to inject into the sacred words of the Bible or the Prayer-Book his own fallible conception of their meaning. This, of course, bars out emphasis, inflection, rhetorical pauses, and even intelligence. In this way we get the "sacred monotone" which so many of our clergy use even in preaching. God, they say, will make His meaning clear to the hearers without the

of the people when they are rattled off like a child's puzzle. Still again, in my opinion, we Episcopal puzzle. parsons are poor readers, because when we assume our surplice we somehow instinctively as-sume a solemn tone, that for some reason we consider our surplee we somehow instinctively assume a solomn tone, that for some reason we consider the proper tone in reading the service. I know this is so with myself. When I speak at some secular meeting in my coat-tails, my delivery is much more telling than in my own pulpit, and I get much mere to the hearts of the people. So when I offer an extemporaneous prayer, the inflections and modulations of my voice are very much more effective than when I use the prayers of the Liturgy, although my prayer tiself is, of course, vastly inferior. The fact is the classic perfection of our services the sacred atmosphere of our churches and the dignity imposed upon us by our clerical vestments, all conspire to weigh us down and crush out our individuality. And we speak uncertainly and weakly because we are almost afraid to speak at all."

An eminent non-Episcopal clergyman, however,

**MAID AND TOTAL PRISIDENTS IN PERIM.*

It would not be well for the Senators from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware or New-Jersey to try to defend Mr. Bayard's work. Some things may be forgiven to party zeal, but the surrender of the Chesapeake of the treaty gives to the Canadian skippers are not among the number. Article twelve of the treaty gives to the Canadian fishermen the right to enter all bays on the Aliantic coast and drain their products regardless of any State laws which may be in force for the regulation of local fashermen. This right can be freely enjoyed until the bay on the treaty gives to the Canadian skipper in the party state of the treaty gives to the Canadian skippers are not among the number. Article twelve of the treaty gives to the Canadian skipper in the party state of the treaty gives to the Canadian skipper in the party state of the treaty gives to the Canadian skipper in the party state of the treaty gives to the Canadian skipper in the party state of the treaty gives to the Canadian skipper in the party state of the treaty gives to the Canadian skipper in the party state of the treaty gives to the Canadian skipper in the pa

An eminent non-Episcopal clergyman, however, with whom I talked afterward, did not take this view of the matter. Said he: "We non-liturgical Christians feel that our clergy often put too much of themselves into their reading, praying and prouching. Some of our ministers read the doctrines that they think most of into the Bible every time they open it. And I am sorry to say that a few of them project their own personality between the people and God when they pray. Yes, I suppose perhaps we do have more effective readers than, are found in churches with An eminent non-Episcopal clergyman, however,

DO NOTREAD THIS

Unless You are Not Perfectly

WELL IN MIND AND BODY Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is there a sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which

food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunkey? Do your hands and feet become cold and feel clammy? Have you a dry cough? Do you expectorate greenish-colored matter? Are you hawking and spitting all or part of the time? Do you feel tired all the while? Are you nervous, irri-table and gloomy? Do you have evil forebodings? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up sud-Do your bowels become denly? costive?

Is your skin dry and hot at times? Is your blood thick and stagnant? Are the whites of your eyestinged with yellow? Do you frequently spit up your food, some-times with a sour taste and some-times with a sweet? Is this fre-quently attended with palpitation of the heart? Has your vision be-come impaired? Are there spots before your eyes? Is there a feeling of great prostration and weak-ness?

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a liturgy, but as you see, we pay a great price for The sacred monotone of the Episcopal Church is doubtless objectionable; but the opposite extreme as found among us is equally effectionable. For instance, I once knew a very saintly and good minister. who declaimed his prayers and emphasized the telling points in them by very dramatic gestures. there are plenty of our ministers who fall into the very bad habit of using stare effects and clap-trap in their public utterances. They mean no harm, and in-deed are often unconscious of what they are doing But in the Protestant churches the personality of the minister counts for everything; he has no authori-tative organization to fall back upon, and so he is at all times tempted to project himself before his people."

In talking the other day with a prominent member of a church in a neighboring city, I happened to refer resigned. I thought it rather strange that he had done so, as he was a devoted pastor, an able preacher, and personally a very lovable man. "Did not the people like him?" I asked. "Oh. yes, we all liked him," people like him?" I asked. "Oh. yes, we all liked him," was the reply. "He was everything that a pastor should be, and but for one little thing he would be with us yet." "And what was that?" I asked. "Well," he replied, "the truth is, he frequently allowed his finger nails to go into mourning, and in other ways was not careful about his personal appearance. And this neutralized all his splendid gifts." Such cases are rare in the ministry I am giad to say, and need only he referred to as a warning to the young men who at this time are leaving the seminaries to be ordained. While they attend to the culture of the heart than must not forget the culture of the body.

a shining example in this respect. The fact that he was a genftleman in instinct, breeding and habit, impressed you the moment you saw him. No one lives who can say that that noble and courtly old gentleman ever aid a mean thing, or ever stooped to anything un

The West, and especially the far West, is continually calling for elergymen who are "bustlers." Is the ability to "bustle," in the Western meaning of that expressive word, really one of the necessary qualifications of the average American elergyman? If so, it is to be feared that our Fastern seminaries are fallures; and the ordination services of the various churches are defective; for they say nothing about this quality. As a rule the seminaries turn out quiet, conventional men, to whom the rough and ready life of other hand, are not appreciated by Western people. For instance, in a certain Western State there is an culture and refinement, and absolutely devoted to his work. I met a prominent layman from that State the other day, and asked him how the Bishop was liked don't behave themselves. Now, let us begin?" It would be an interesting experiment to have a seminary for the training of such "hustlers" established somewhere in the far West. But then, perhaps, by the time it was established the West would have outgrown the "bustling" period of its life. The West has a way of doing this sort of thing.

From The Detroit Free Press.

clergy use even in preaching. God, they say, will make His meaning clear to the hearers without the human aid of the reader, and so it is the duty of the reader to sink himself and his ideas as much as possible out of sight, and let the sacred words speak for themselves. Of course, the men who believe this are not going to study the rules of good reading; it would be a wasto of time, and even a flying in the face of Providence. This accounts for a good many of our poor readers.

"And I think the great length of our services leads our clergy to hurry unduly, and this, of course, makes effective reading impossible. Beautiful as our prayers are, they can't be driven home to the hearts of the people when they are rattled off like a child's of the people when they are rattled off like a child's puzzle. Still again, in my opinion, we Episcopal

From The Baltimore American.

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